## Learning in a Global Pandemic

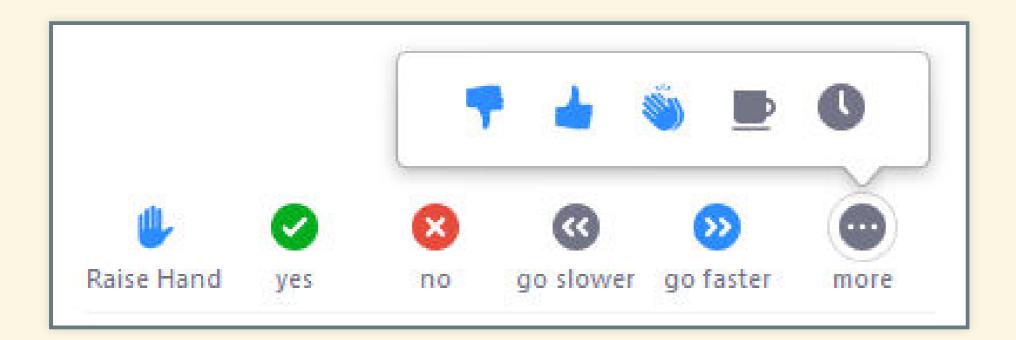
EES 3310/5310
Global Climate Change
Jonathan Gilligan

Class #25: Monday, March 16 2020

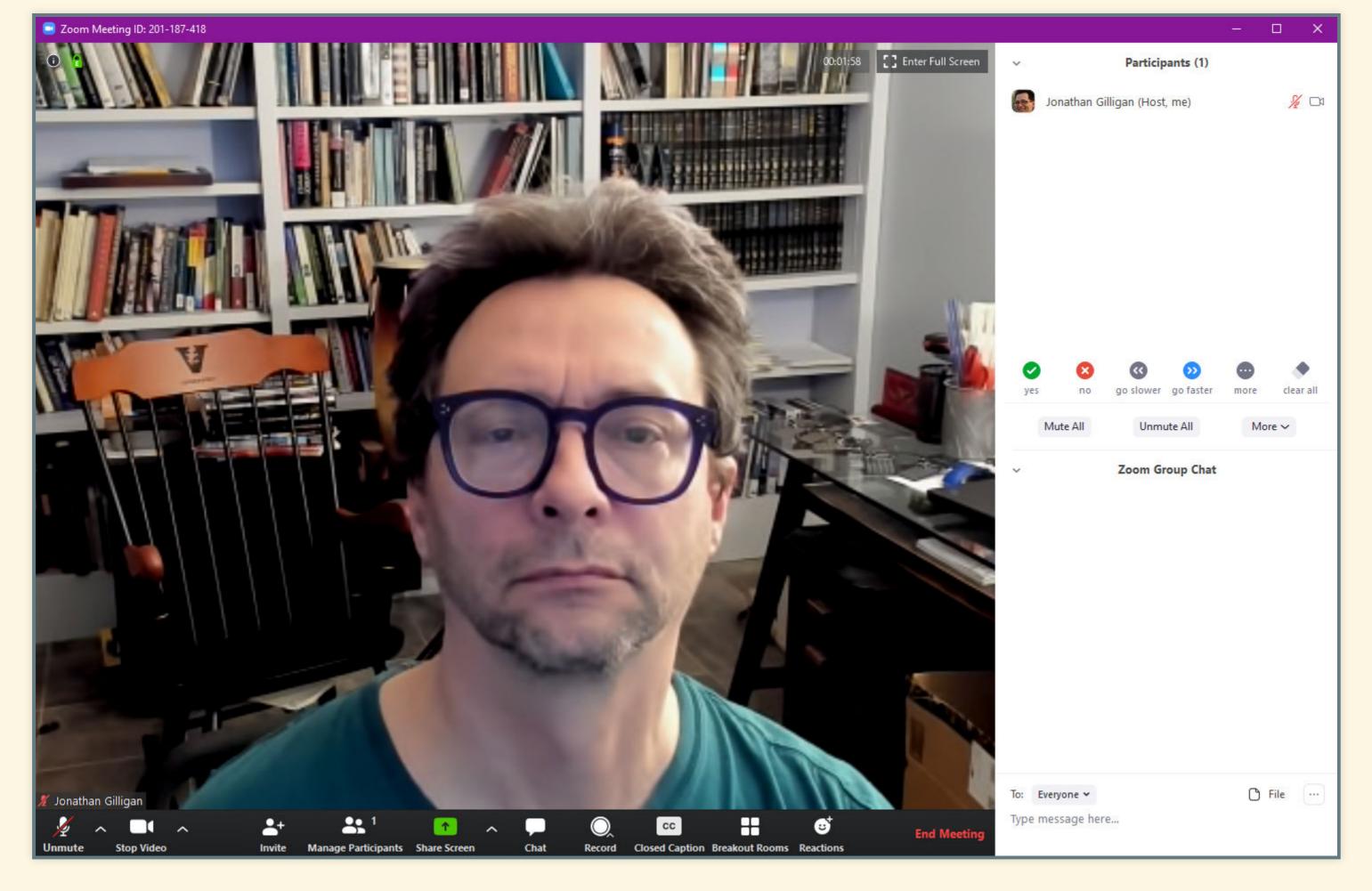
## Meeting via Zoom

# Meeting via Zoom Some basic hints

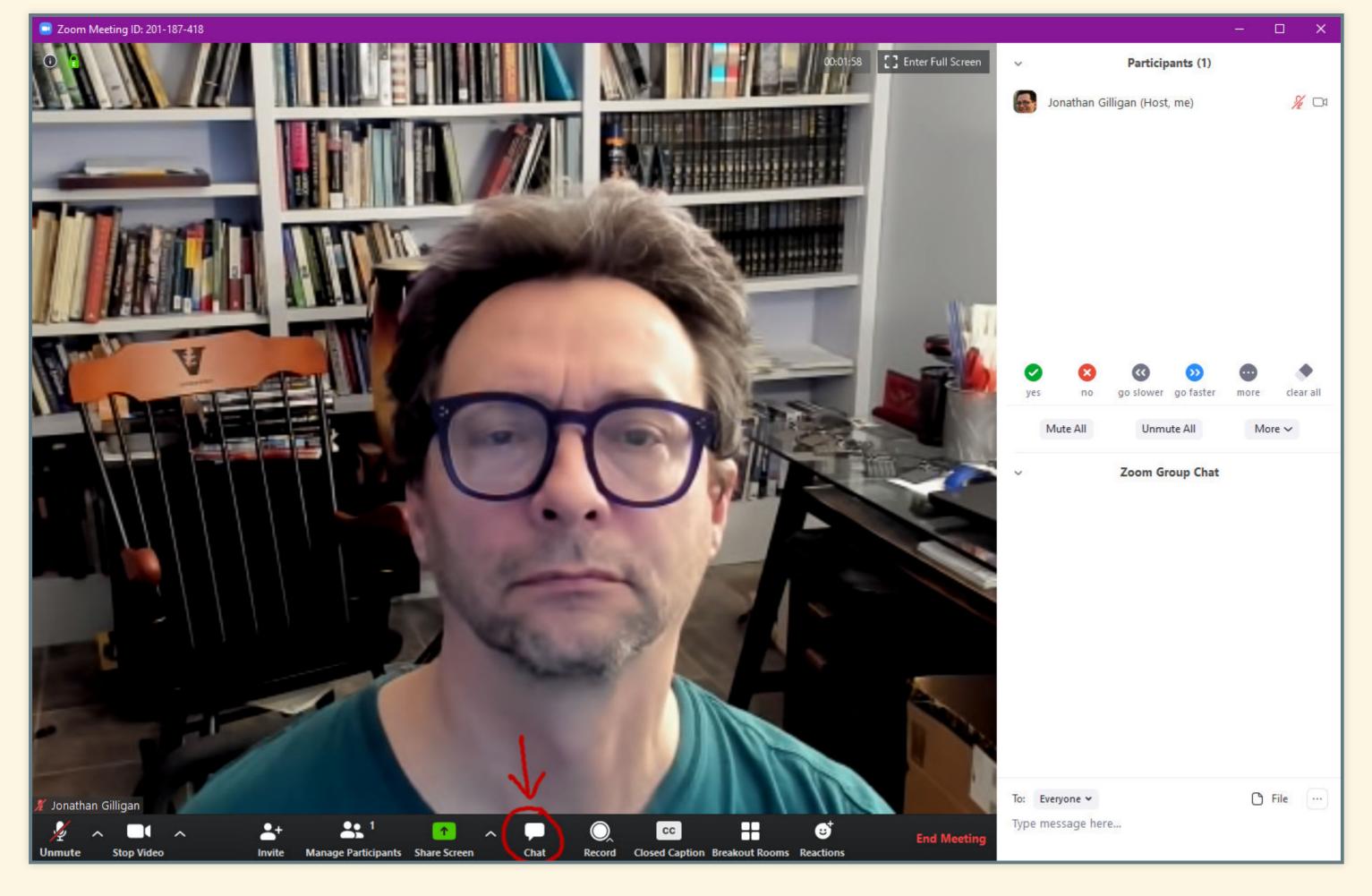
- With many of us online, please mute your microphone unless you're talking, to keep background noise down.
- Use the chat feature
  - Also non-verbal communication



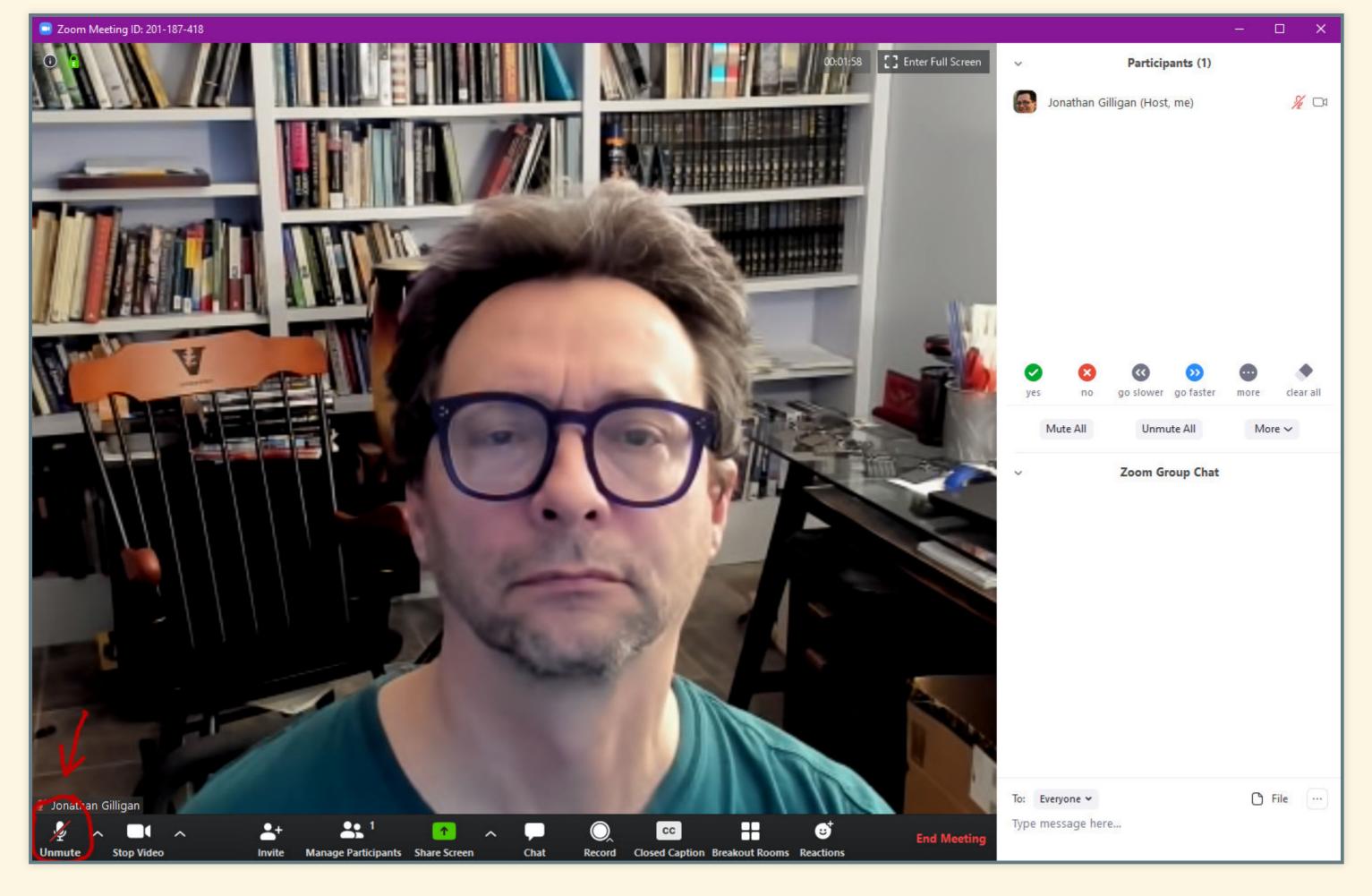
• If your connection is spotty, turning off your own camera can free up bandwidth for audio and incoming video.



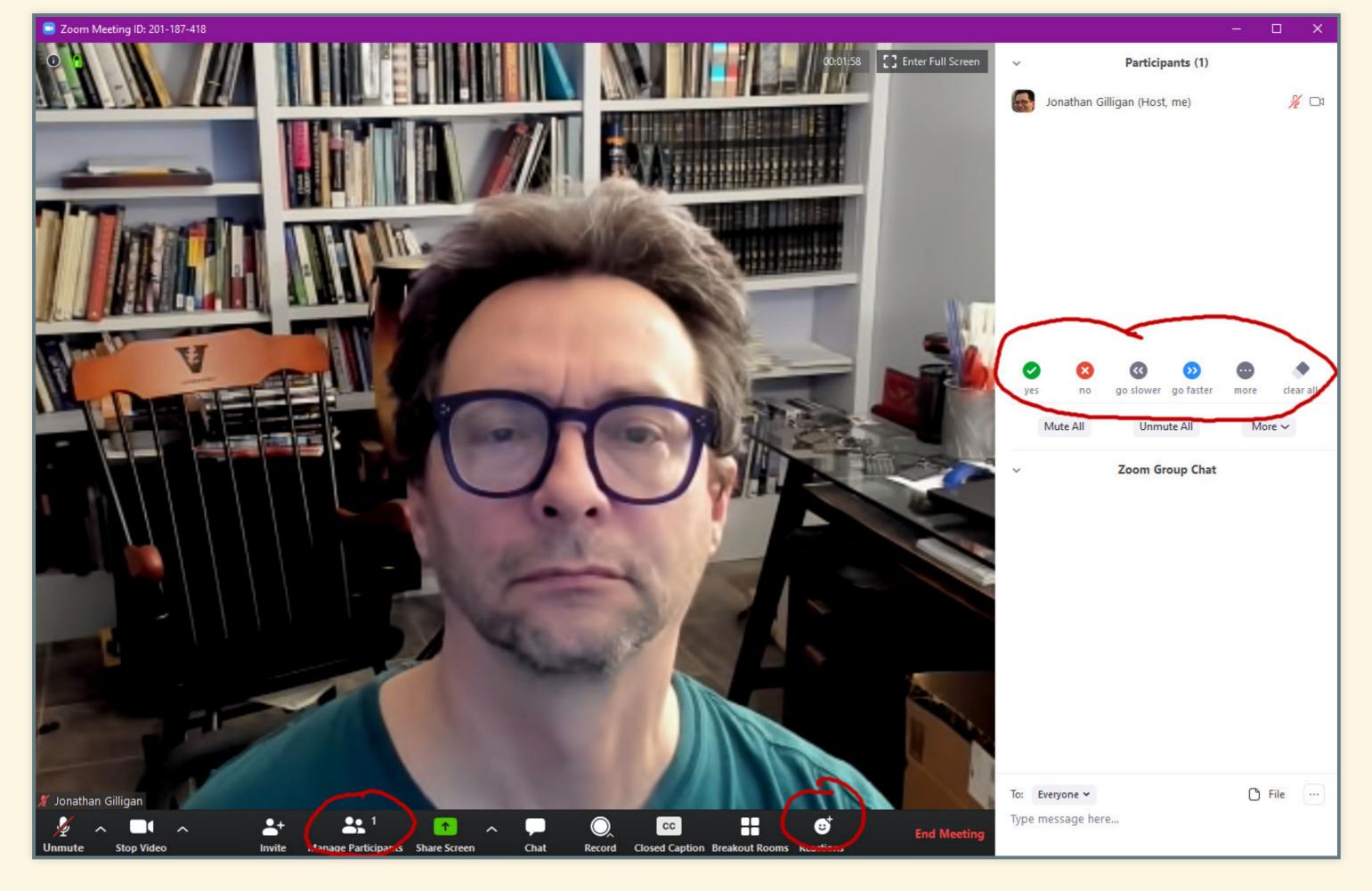
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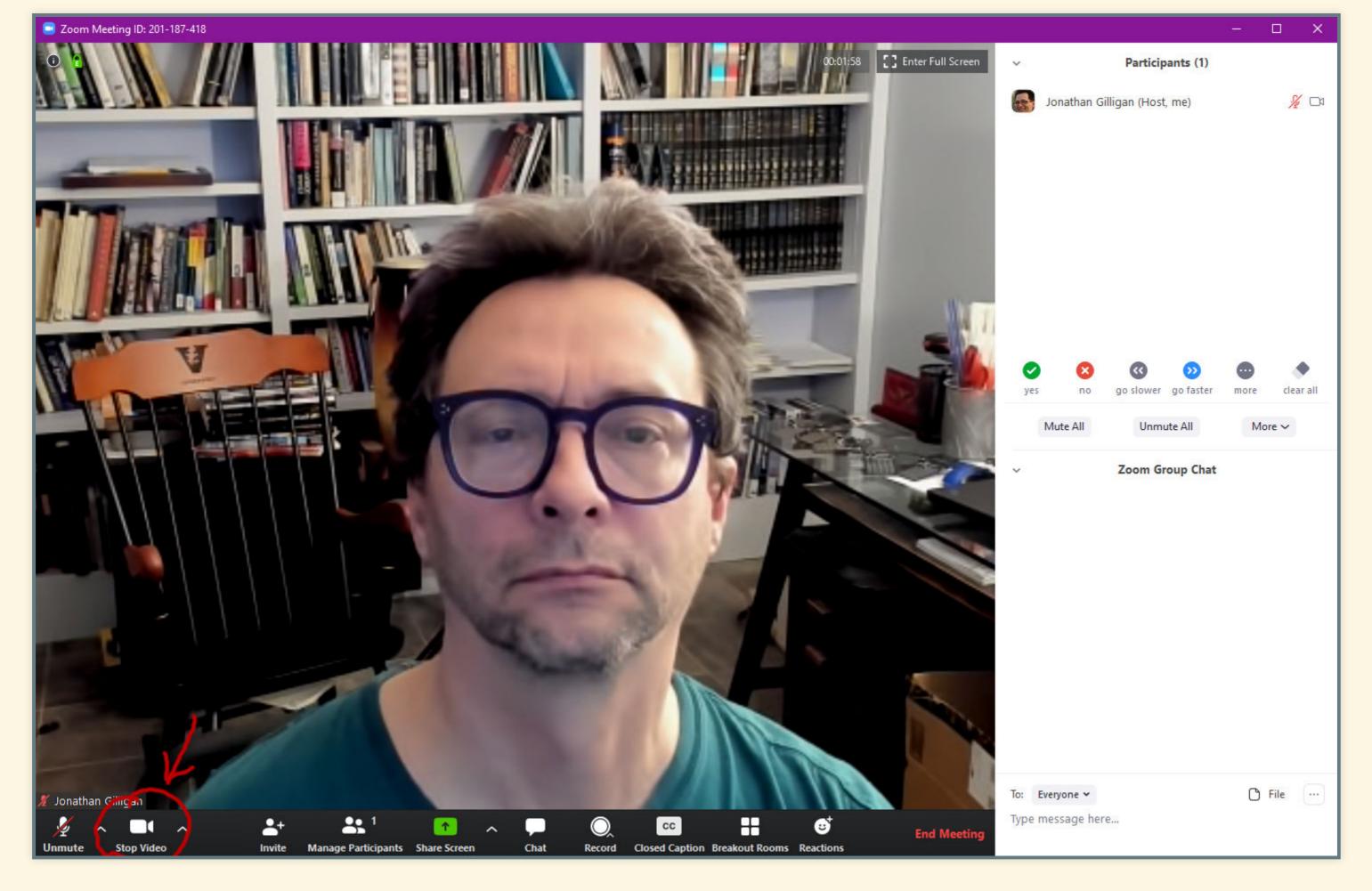
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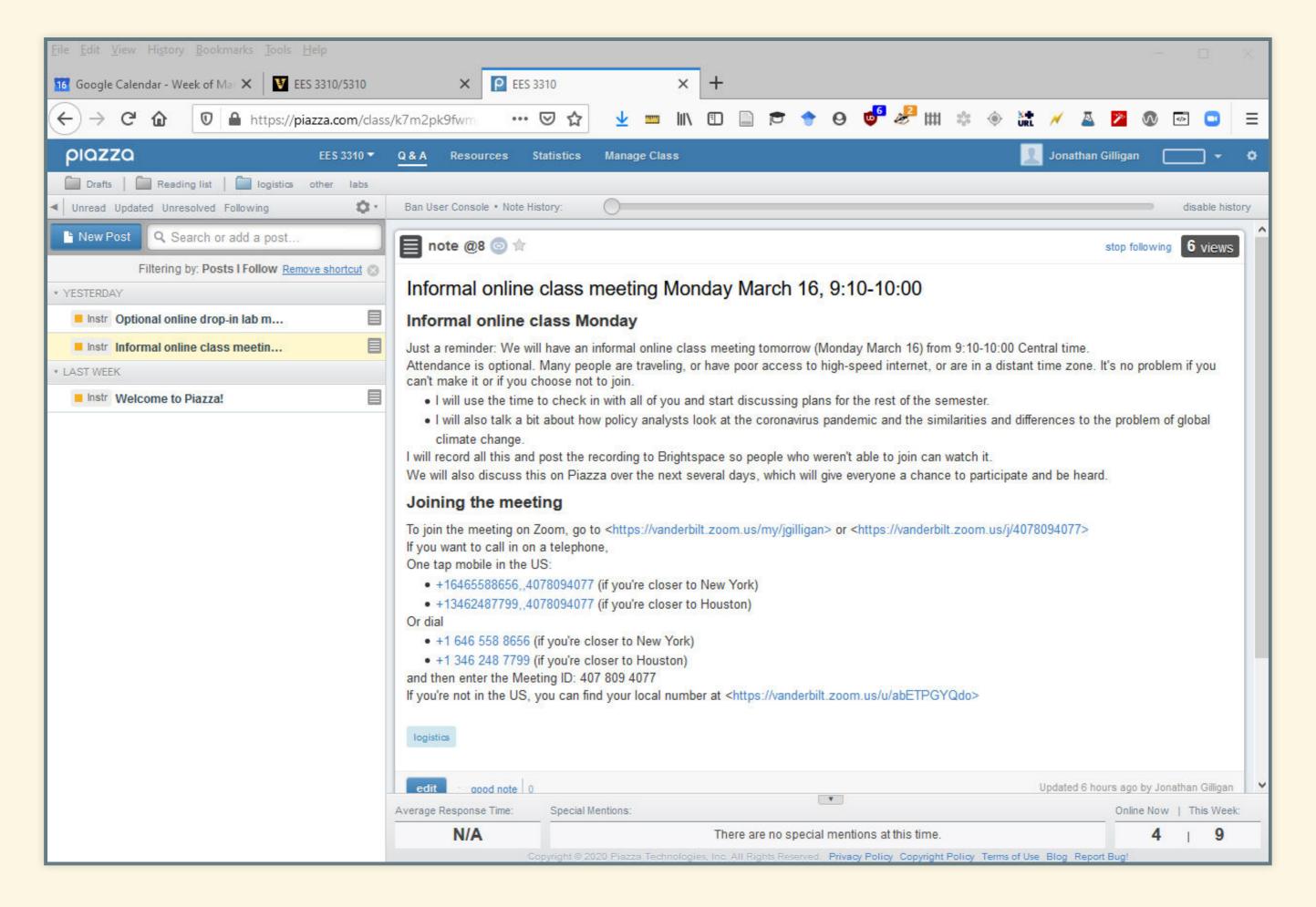
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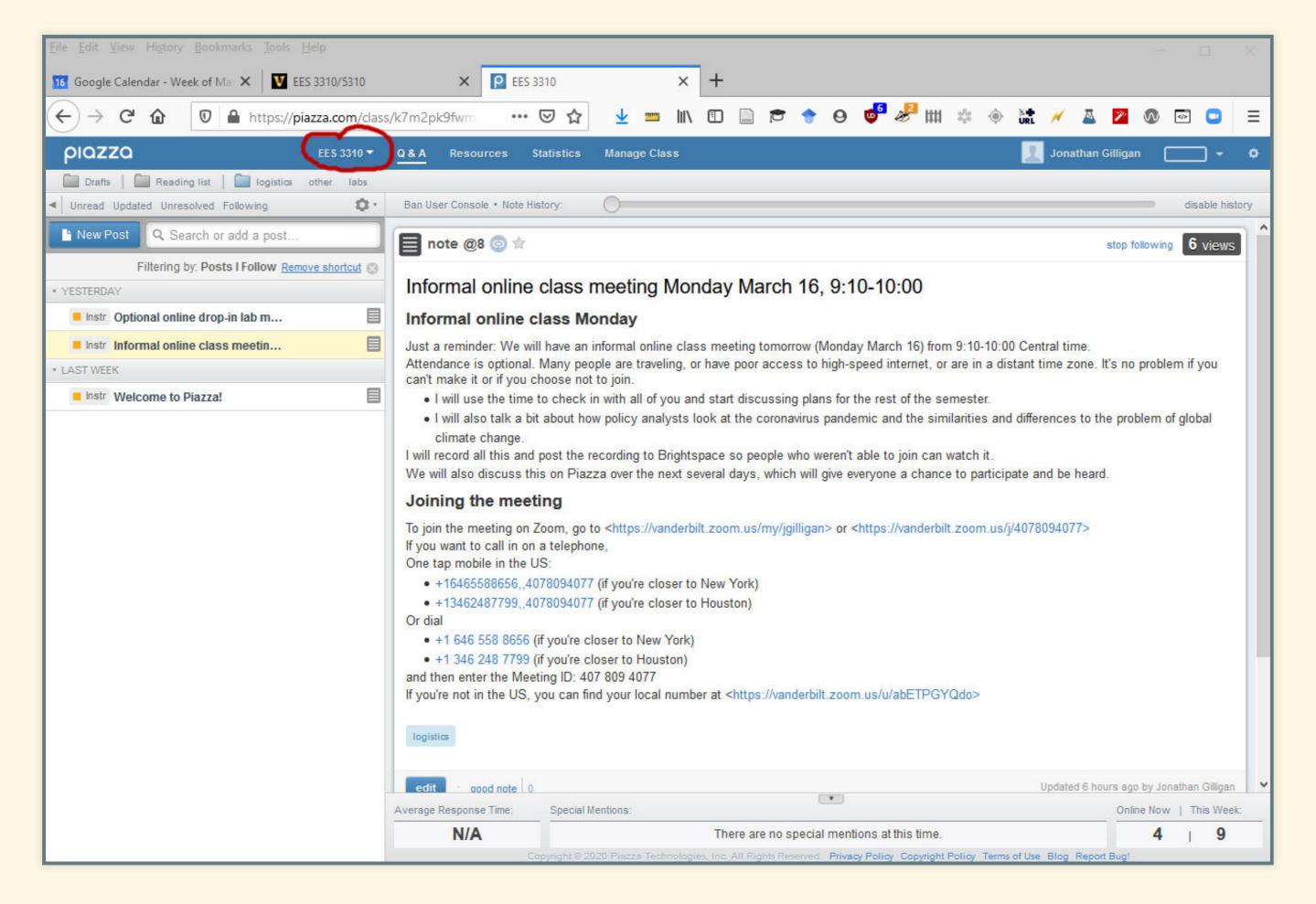
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## Piazza

### Piazza







## How are you doing?

### Goals for the semester

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- What do you most want to learn from the rest of this course?
- How can we structure the class to be most useful to you?

### Topics in original syllabus

- Kaya identity and policy analysis for clean-energy transition
- Economic perspectives on climate change
  - Identifying goals of climate policy
  - Putting a price on greenhouse gas emissions
  - Intergenerational justice and the value of time
  - Limits of economic approaches
- Clean energy technology
  - Renewable energy
  - Nuclear energy
- Geoengineering
  - Manipulating Earth's albedo
  - Removing CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere
- Policy:
  - History of US & international climate policy
  - Pragmatic policy options: Ideas for doing better
- What would you like to focus on?

### Organizing the Semester

- Options:
  - Zoom classes
  - Pre-recorded lectures with discussion on Piazza
  - Pre-recorded lectures followed by Zoom discussions
  - Mixture of the above
  - Other options

## COVID-19 Pandemic

#### COVID-19 Pandemic

- Unprecedented in our lifetimes
  - This includes my lifetime and my parents' lifetimes
- Coronavirus
  - A common category of virus
  - Several deadly coronavirus epidemics:
    - SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome)
      - 2002–2003 epidemic
        - 8096 people infected, 774 deaths
    - MERS (Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome)
      - 2012–present (outbreaks in 2012, 2015, and 2018)
      - Total impact: 2500 cases, 862 deaths
    - COVID-19 (2019 coronavirus disease)
      - So far: 170,000 infections, 6,513 deaths

### Why Is It so Dangerous

- Long period when people are contagious but don't show symptoms
- Many infected (and contagious) people only have mild symptoms or no symptoms at all
- 80% of infected people suffer only a mild illness
- 20% suffer severe symptoms
  - Very little risk for healthy people under 50
    - Immunocompromised young people are at high risk
  - Above 50, risks rise rapidly:
    - Around 5% of people 60–69 die.
    - Around 10% of people 70–79 die.
    - Around 20% of peopel 80–89 die.
- Spreads rapidly: On average, each infected person infects 2.2 others
- Reducing interpersonal contact is crucial to slowing spread
  - Avoid unnecessary interpersonal contact outside houeshold
  - Isolate infected and exposed people
  - Practice good hygiene

### Rapid spread of COVID-19 infections

- China, US, S. Korea, Iran, most of Europe, etc.
  - Case count rises around 33% per day
    - 7.4-fold increase per week
  - Today, US has about 3,700 cases
  - If this continues:
    - In a week this would become 27,000
    - In 2 weeks this would become 200,000
    - In 3 weeks this would become 1,500,000
- Singapore, Hong Kong
  - Reduced spread from 33% per day to 3.3% per day
    - 1.3-fold increase per week instead of 7.4-fold
    - After 3 weeks, US would have 7,000 cases instead of 1,500,000
  - Aggressive containment:
    - Extensive testing
    - Contact tracing (Singapore)
    - Enforced quarantine

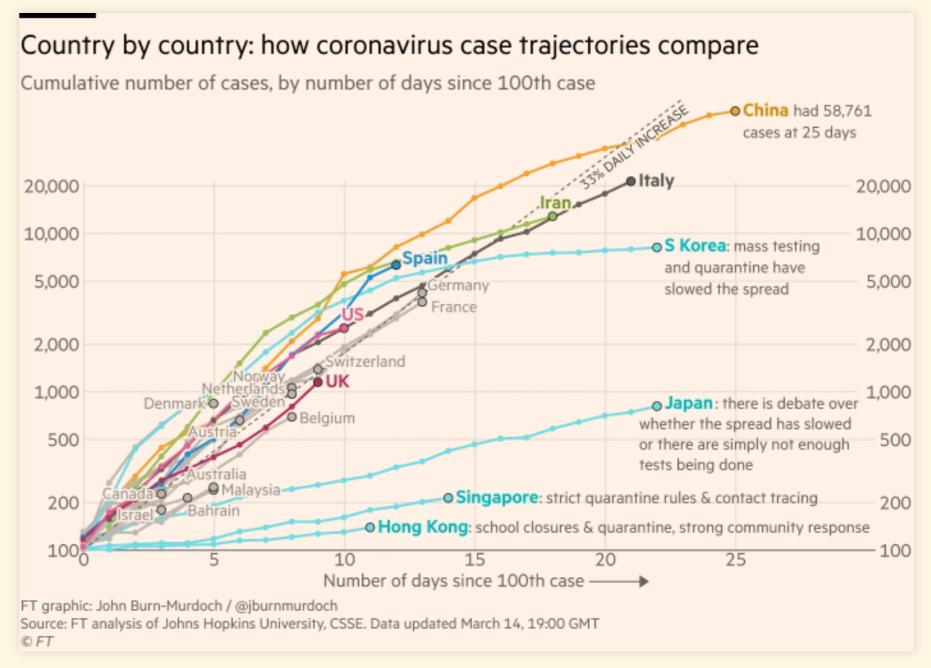


Image credit: John Burn-Murdoch, Financial Times

### COVID-19 is like climate change on fast-forward

- Aggressive early action, before the problem seems severe is most effective at preventing a crisis
- If we fail to act early, it becomes much harder to control the problem
  - A "wait and see" policy means waiting until there is a crisis and options are limited
- Both have tipping points
  - For COVID-19, when there aren't enough hospital beds, ventilators, etc.
- Both are collective action problems.
- Both are global problems that need coordinated action by all the nations of the world.
- Prominent political figures have attempted to avoid taking difficult decisions by claiming both problems were "hoaxes".
- In both cases, failing to take the important early actions does not mean it is too late to make a big difference.
  - We can still do a lot to keep bad situations with the pandemic and climate change from becoming catastrophes.